

from being captured by Confederate troops. Upon his return to his regiment, he famously shouted, "The Old Flag never touched the ground!" For these heroic actions, Sergeant Carney became the first African American soldier awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The courage, bravery, and dedication demonstrated by the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment over 150 years ago lives on in the pride of our community. Now, thanks to the partnership of the New Bedford Historical Society, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, Artworks, and the New Bedford National Historical Park, residents of and visitors to the City of New Bedford will further celebrate the memory of Sergeant Carney and the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment with a mural depicting the gallant men of the Regiment in the exact spot where local New Bedford volunteers enlisted throughout the Civil War.

Mr. Speaker, it brings me great pleasure to recognize the unveiling of this historic mural and to call attention yet again to the bravery and dedication of the men who served in the 54th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

MAJOR THREATS TO RULE OF
LAW IN RUSSIA

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 20, 2015

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss an issue of critical importance—the U.S. relationship with Russia. The U.S. has a complicated bilateral relationship with Russia, which includes a number of vital global issues including ISIL, Syria, Iran's nuclear ambitions and peace in the Ukraine, among others. However, a central aspect in the relationship that must guide all of the issues is the rule of law—and Russia has shown little respect for this essential principle.

As a Member of Congress of Polish descent and who is the co-chair and leader of a number of country caucuses in the Congress, I am well aware of Russia's sometimes unacceptable behavior on the world stage.

An important but not widely known rule of law issue, is the \$50 billion arbitration brought against Russia by GML on behalf of the shareholders of Yukos Oil, whose company was illegally seized over a decade ago. In July of 2014, a tribunal in The Hague ruled that Russia violated the Energy Charter Treaty

(ECT), and awarded Yukos a \$50 billion arbitration award. Since last summer, Russia has appealed the ruling, asking that it be set aside and dismissed by the Dutch Courts, a review process that could continue for 10 years.

In the decision, an independent arbitral tribunal sitting in The Hague ruled unanimously that the actions of the Russian Federation were politically motivated and constituted expropriation of the majority shareholders' investment in Yukos. The roots of the ECT date back to political initiatives in Europe following the end of the Cold War. The fundamental aim of the ECT is to strengthen the rule of law on energy issues by creating a level playing field of rules to be observed by all governments who are signatories to the Treaty.

Mr. Speaker, Russia needs to do much better in respecting rule of law, international institutions and global treaties. The GML case is a bellwether for Russia's behavior, intentions and future actions. It will help demonstrate if Russia will truly be accountable under rule of law and serve as a constructive partner in the global community. I urge my colleagues to learn more by reading the November 15, 2014 article in *The Economist* entitled, "The Yukos affair: The chase is on." It is a case the U.S. Administration and Congress should follow closely to strongly support and urge adherence to the rule of law.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RUBEN GALLEGO

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 20, 2015

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and did not cast one roll call vote on Thursday, July 16, 2015. Had I been present, I would have voted in this manner:

Roll Call Vote # 447—Final Passage: Western Water and American Food Security Act—NO.

TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR MWANGI
S. KIMENYI, SENIOR FELLOW
AND FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE
AFRICAN GROWTH INITIATIVE
AT THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

HON. KAREN BASS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 20, 2015

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the late Professor Mwangi S.

Kimenyi, senior fellow and former director of the Africa Growth Initiative at the Brookings Institution, who passed away on June 6, 2015.

I had the honor of working with Professor Kimenyi over the last several years. I drew on his expertise for one of the "Africa Policy Breakfasts" I hosted earlier this year that drew hundreds of people.

You just needed to listen to Professor Kimenyi speak for a few minutes to understand that he was one of the foremost scholars and experts in the relationship between the United States and the nations of the African continent. His breadth of knowledge stretched from institutions of higher education as well as the non-profit sector. He drew on his ability to teach from his years of experience as a former professor at the University of Mississippi and the University of Connecticut. He was the founding executive director of the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis, a resource person with the African Economic Research Consortium, and a research associate with the Center for the Study of African Economies, University of Oxford.

He was rightly recognized for his years of work when he received the Outstanding Research Award from the Global Development Network in 2001 and the Georgescu-Roegen Prize in Economics in 1991. In 1994, Professor Kimenyi was also named by Policy Review among the top 10 young market economists in the United States.

The House of Representatives voted to give final Congressional passage to the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Renewing AGOA was only possible because of the work of Professor Kimenyi and the hundreds of Africans like him who committed themselves to ensuring that the United States and the nations on the African continent became true partners that work together to benefit our respective people and economies.

I join with so many in sending my condolences to Professor Kimenyi's family, friends, colleagues and everyone who benefited from his years of work and his commitment to the relationship between the United States and the countries on the African continent. Although he has left us, his work will benefit people for generations to come.